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CHAPTER XIX.

Time, in so far as it brings them to the next evening, has not told. The secret still lies within its ancient breast. It has not yet disburdened itself, nor declared aught that might heal the anxiety that rages in the flighty, but kindly, heart of Millicent Grey.

Twenty times during the day she had approached Nadine with a determination to fire off all sorts of point blank batteries—meant to take the girl by storm—and twenty times she had been driven back, routed with great slaughter by the innocence of Nadine's lovely eyes. No; she could not ask a question that would make her friend unhappy, uneasy, distrustful of the man whom, if she did not love, she had at least elected to marry.

So the day wore on, and eventide came and died, and now night is on them, and once again Nadine is standing before her glass—a mirror that reaches from ceiling to floor—regarding with anxious gaze the lovely form that gazes back at her.

Once more she would be beautiful! Once more she would be pleasant in his eyes. His! In comparison with whom all the world is poor.

To-night her gown is blue. A pale electric blue, that throws into purer prominence the startling fairness of her neck and arms. She is lingering now, touching her dress here, and moving a flower there, debating all the while what ornament shall have the honor of lying on her pretty bosom.

Some vague sense of evil had warned her against the cross. No, she would not wear that. It had distressed dear Lady Valworth, had whitened her face and made her kind lips stern; some old memory, sad and angry, had been brought to mind by it. Not only that first time when she had given way to an exclamation, but again that second time when he—Maurice—Mr. Duran—had led her up to where she stood, Lady Valworth had seemed pained, sad, cold, unable to give her the kindly smile that, up to the wearing of that luckless cross, had ever greeted her. No; certainly she will not wear it—but——

There is the sapphire pendant. That lovely, sparkling thing that Paul, too, had given her, and that as yet has never graced her neck. True, he had warned her not to wear either it or the cross in common! He had got them through his business in some strange way he had failed to explain. They were valuable; too valuable to be worn publicly as yet, until he had made his fortune and hers. Too valuable to be worn at Mrs. Brand's, for example. He had, indeed, made her give her promise not to wear them at Mrs. Brand's, and she had faithfully kept that promise.

But there! He had not surely calculated on the fact that she would ever be here—in such a house as this. If he had known, he would have been the first to tell her to make herself look as charming as was possible to her. He would have had her no whit behind the rest. The very fact that she does not love him has made her the more particular in the matter of obeying him, and now a little pang shoots across her heart as she wonders whether she had been deaf to his desires, when she hung that diamond cross last night around her neck. Certainly it had brought her no delight—no luck. It had hurt Lady Valworth, her kind friend. It had hurt Duran, too, in some odd way. She could not tell how exactly, but he had asked her one or two questions about it, and had refrained from praise of it, even when she laid it in his palm for inspection.

No; not the cross. The sapphire pendant, rather. She lifts it from its case, and raises her arms above her head and clasps it round her neck. As she sees it glittering upon her lovely skin, she smiles softly to herself, and bends forward full of girlish delight at the beauty of it, and tells herself that Lady Valworth will be pleased to see her thus bedecked out to do honor to the homecoming of her son, Capt. Boyle—the dearly loved son, who, to Nadine, is as yet unknown, but of whom she has heard so much.

With a last lingering glance at the mirror, that gives her back her charms so truly, she leaves the room. As yet it is early for the arrival of guests, and as she enters the huge ball room she finds it almost deserted. The fiddlers are tuning their instruments in a monotonous lugubrious way, and one or two people are laughing at the lower end of the room. The lights as yet are dim, and Nadine can scacely see them. She walks quickly in their direction, her heart beating gladly with a sense of youth and joy, that no misery in the future has power to kill. As she draws nearer the laughter she can see that her two or three have developed into a group. Duran is here, and Gerald Massareene; Mrs. Brand and Millicent.

As Nadine comes up to them some of the servants turn up the lights to the fullest, and quite a glow of brightness is flung upon the room. Duran steps forward to greet Nadine. He says nothing to her, but only holds out his hand as if in welcome. In reality, the soft sweet beauty of her has entered into him and stricken him dumb. The lamps are shining upon her starry eyes, her red parted lips, her face so like a flower. The dainty, shy glance, that half bespeaks the praise and half decries it; the lovely kissable mouth, that would fain say, "Am I not good to look at, dear, my love?" yet dreads to say it; the bent, yet proud little head, the tender, longing smile, all appeal to him. His hand closes upon hers. She is his at this moment, whatever other forlorn times the years may hold for him and her, and with the eager hand clasp he leads her forward to where the lamps shine clearest—to where all may see how fair his love can be.

He turns to make some gay remark to Millicent, still holding Nadine's hand, but a glance at Miss Grey's face checks him. She has grown positively livid. She was full of laughter just a minute ago, but now mirth has died from her and her lips are all set and stern, her color ghastly.

"Take her away—anywhere! Into the next room," she says in a tone of suppressed but passionate command to Duran. There is no need for him to ask to whom she alludes—her eyes are riveted upon Nadine's neck, where the sapphire pendant is resting calmly. Duran, who is a man quick to understand, scenting danger in the air for her he loves draws Nadine aside and presently takes her out of the room. A little too late, however.

Mrs. Brand too had seen and recognized the sapphires!

The guests have all arrived, the ball is at its height. Yet still the hero of it is absent. There is, however, a midnight train that will in all probability bring him.

"It must. He has never failed me yet," says Lady Valworth, with a rather wan smile, who is feeling hurt and disappointed.

Millicent, who has been going about with a nervous distressed air all the night has been regarded as a model fiancee by all her world. Plainly, she is fretting for her recreant lover. She has more feeling than they had given her credit for. She is not the heartless, soulless creature they had imagined! Yet her thoughts have never wandered to Granit, they have been centered on the pretty, happy creature, who, with the stolen sapphires lying on her bosom, has been blissfully unconscious of the gathering storm that is so soon to break upon her.

Duran had made it a first care to learn the cause of Miss Grey's desire to get rid of Nadine as soon as her place fell upon her in the ball room. What he had been told since by Millicent had led him at once to a knowledge of the truth. He was already aware of the suspicion about the diamond cross worn by Nadine the night before. It is now impossible to him to disbelieve but that this lover of Nadine's—this Paul Annerley—had something to do with the robberies both of the diamonds from Valworth, and the famous sapphires from Park lane. If this be true! If this be proved! He is angry with himself for the wild thrill of joy that rushes through every pulse, as this thought suggests itself and takes root within his breast. If it prove true! Why then Nadine will be free! This man, Annerley, will be compelled to fly from the face of the law, and she will be left behind for him—Duran—and for love!

But then the shame to her! The awakening to the sorrow of her lover's infamy. Sooner or later it must be told to her, but should the task be left to rude tongues who had no love for her? A thousand times no. Be the man falsely suspected, or be he in reality the one who has stolen the jewels, it is impossible that Nadine should be left to learn of the suspicion resting upon him from strangers. He—will tell her.

He has led her into a small conservatory leading off the tea room, which, being rather public, has been deserted by those desirous of uttering or hearing tender passages. The upper end of it, overlooking in daytime a garden beneath, is quite removed from the gaze of those in the room outside, and Duran, as Nadine sinks upon a low couch, seats himself beside her.

A dim lamp, shaded to a subdued pink, sheds a warm but indistinct light around. The perfume of the dying roses fills the air. From far away the music comes to them—rising, falling, swelling, fainting, until all the night seems full of it.

Nadine, stooping toward him, lays her hand on his.

"You are troubled?" she says, softly. "I can see it in your eyes. Something is making you sorry."

Her eyes, deep and brilliant as stars, are looking mournfully into his. He possesses himself of the hand she has held out to him, believing him in trouble, and holds it fast.

"It is true. There is perplexity in my heart, and a suspicion of coming sorrow, but it is for you," he answers, gently.

"For me!" A little startled look creeps into her lovely face.

"Tell me—tell me exactly, says Duran, leaning forward so that he can see her face more clearly; "tell me, for your own sake, how you became the possessor of that sapphire heart that lies upon your neck.

"What a strange question," cries she, paling. "It was given me—it was a present from Paul Annerley.

"And the diamond cross you wore last night—he gave you that also?

"Yes; he gave me both. She has grown very white, and her large eyes are filled with a painful uncertainty. "Why do you question me about them?" she says. "Is it strange that I should have such pretty things? I did not want them—I do not care for them. But why is it strange?"

"The strangeness does not lie in your having them," returns Duran, still holding her hand fast, though she had tried to take it from him. "It lies in the fact that this Paul Annerley gave them to you."

"Where did he get them?"

"Ah! explain yourself!" implores she, rising to her feet and drawing back from him. "Your face, your voice, betray you! There is something terrible yet to be said. Say it!"

"There is this," says Duran, rising also. "The diamond cross you wore last night was stolen from Lady Valworth; the sapphires you wear to-night are part of the sapphire set that was taken from Miss Grey in Park lane!"

CHAPTER XX.

A silence, intense, horror stricken, follows on his words. Miss Roche has fallen back from him, and is now leaning against the wall, with her hands clasped upon her bosom, and her eyes, large and affrighted, fixed on his.

"Stolen!" she says, the words coming with difficulty through her white lips. "Do they think I stole them?" She shrinks backward against the wall as though she would fain sink through it, and so disappear forever.

"Oh, no! Good heavens! No!" replies he, shocked. "But this man Annerley. It is essential that he should be found and compelled to say where he got them. You say you don't know his address, but surely it may be discovered."

"Have they been thinking that?" says Nadine, heedless of his last words. "And you, have you, too"— She breaks off as though the power to go on is lost to her. Her blanched face terrifies him.

"My darling! Don't look at me like that. Nadine! Who is accusing you? Who suspects you? Be reasonable."

"Lady Valworth suspec's me. I see it all now, though I did not understand before why she was so cold to me all to-day. She thinks most cruelly, most unjustly of me. Oh! what shall I do?"

"Nothing now. To-morrow you must give us any help you can toward finding Mr. Annerley. No doubt," with a quick contraction of the brows," he will be able to explain to us in a satisfactory manner how these jewels came into his possession."

"What a terrible situation," says Nadine, faintly. She covers her eyes with her hands. "If I had only obeyed him. If I had followed his injunctions not to wear these fatal ornaments."

"He advised you not to wear them?" Duran's voice is sharp and keen.

"Yes. But only because he believed them too handsome for me, just now, when we were both poor. Afterward, he said, when he had made his fortune, they would suit me well."

"Did it not strike you that it was strange for a man calling himself poor to be able to purchase such costly things?"

"I did not think. I seldom thought of him." Her tone is low and self reproachful. "How strong is fate," she says presently. "To drive me here—to compel me to wear what I had never worn before. But I am not regretful," cries she, suddenly, with a touch of vehemence. "He will be able to explain, of course. And now Lady Valworth and Millicent will get back their own."

She tears off the sapphire ornament and throws it into Duran's palm with a shudder.

"I must see Lady Valworth. I must speak with her," exclaims Nadine, eagerly. Her cheeks are burning, her hands tremulous.

"Wait until to-morrow."

"I shall not wait another moment. I cannot live with this weight upon my heart." She presses her hands convulsively against her breast. "Take me to her," she implores, faintly.

Seeing the excitement that is betraying itself in glance and gesture, Duran draws her hand through his arm and leads her from the conservatory. The tea room is now deserted, and they pass into the hall without encountering anybody. Midnight chimes from some distant tower, the solemn sound breaking even through the light sparkling dance music that comes from the ball room on their left and that swells and rings through the house.

"The last train is in. I am afraid Lady Valworth will be taken up with her son. He has surely arrived, or is on the point of arriving," says Duran to his companion in a low tone. "Nevertheless, we will try if it be possible to see her alone for even a few minutes."

A servant gives them the information that her ladyship has just passed into the library in momentary expectation of Capt. Boyle's arrival. There they find her with Millicent, whom she has entreated to stay with her, and Sir Thomas.

As Nadine and Duran enter Sir Thomas is expostulating a little on his wife's desertion of her guests.

"It will be but for a little while, a few moments," returns she eagerly. "He must, he will come by this train; and Clarissa" (Mrs. Brand) "has taken my place. I shall not be missed for half an hour, and he is sure to come straight here."

She looks up rather impatiently as Nadine comes into the room. The girl is white as death and trembling with agitation. Going up to Lady Valworth, she lays the sapphire pendant upon the table near her.

"Lady Valworth," she says gently, her voice low and earnest, "it is only just now that I have heard from Mr. Duran about this," pointing to the sapphires. "And your diamond cross—it is upstairs—you shall have it in a few moments. But what I want to say is—is"— She falters. It is evident in her excitement she has forgotten what it was she had arranged to say. "I knew nothing of it," she breaks out at last pitifully, her large eyes fixed with mournful entreaty upon Lady Valworth.

That kind woman is touched to the quick. Indeed, she had never suspected Nadine of being anything but a victim in the matter, although her perplexity during the day had led her into a coldness of manner that the girl had misconstrued.

"My dear child, what a miserable idea for you to get into your head," she cries, kindly. "Come, now, I will have only happy faces round me to-night, when my son is expected. It is his birth night, as you know; we must give him only smiles. As for our lost jewels, to-morrow you will give me any information you can, and probably you will be the one to restore them to me."

She pressed Nadine's hand kindly.

"You should not have told her to-night!" exclaims Millicent, looking reproachfully at Duran.

"Oh, it is better so—much better," says Nadine. "It would have been horrible to wear that stolen ornament a moment longer."

At this moment the door is thrown wide open, and a tall man enters the room. Lady Valworth, with a little cry, rushes forward to greet him. She has forgotten everything, except that this is her son, and that he has returned to her.

But a movement on Nadine's part checks her. The girl, too, after an instant's stunned surprise, has taken a few steps forward and thrown out her arms in the direction of the new comer.

"Why! There he is! There he is himself!" she cries in a clear voice, touched by excitement. "Now he is come, he will explain all!"

"He! What should he have to explain?" demands Lady Valworth, stopping short and fixing a stern glance upon her.

"He will tell you how he got the diamonds, the sapphires, that he gave me" returns Nadine eagerly, her eyes brilliant, her lips apart.

Some color has risen to her face.

"What farce is this you would play, girl?" exclaims Lady Valworth, in a low but terrible tone.

"That"—pointing to where the tall figure stands in the doorway—"is my son—Granit Boyle!"

"Madame! that is—Paul Annerley!"

CHAPTER XXI.

Granit Boyle, his face absolutely livid, comes straight into the center of the room. The glaring chandelier betrays the deadly pallor of his face, the cold gleam in his eyes. He has had sufficient time, during the troubled words that passed between his mother and Nadine, to understand that the game has been played out and lost. He might still deny, give oath on oath, put all to the touch, and defy actual discovery; but to what end? Who would believe him innocent among those with whom he cares to associate, even should the law absolve him? In the future the fate of the outcast, the leper, should be his. She would be the chief witness for the prosecutions—she, with her soft voice, her pure eyes! What chance would he have against her, even though judge and jury acquit him? His world would believe in her. And it is this same voice that has betrayed him—the dearest voice on earth to him!

He goes slowly up to the girl who has ruined him and lays his hand upon her shoulder. For the moment it seems he has forgotten that there is any one in the world but her.

"You!—you here!" he says.

There is immeasurable surprise but no anger in his tone; his glance dwells upon her lingeringly, tenderly as ever. He is lost in one of the old dreams. It is his last.

"Tell them," entreats Nadine eagerly. "They have been imagining dreadful things. I told them you were returning to England soon, but I did not know it would be to-night. Paul, let them know at once—at once—how those stones came into your possession."

In her extreme anxiety, she lays her hand upon his arm. Duran makes a movement toward her, but Massareene, by a gesture, stops him.

"You still believe in me, then?" says Boyle, in a curious tone. "You have had faith all through? You have never understood?"

"I do not understand now," cries the girl nervously. "Oh what is this?" She shrinks from him and presses her hand against her heart. "Why do you not speak?" she cries again affrightedly. "One word will reassure me. Yet you are silent. How pale you are What horrible thing am I to learn? Lady Valworth has called you her son. Oh surely that is"—

"Madness on the part of Lady Valworth," interruts he, with a short laugh. "To disown me would have been her wiser plan."

"What is this you say?" cries Nadine, in a low voice, faint, horrified. "You do not deny that you are Grant Boyle?"

"No."

"You are not, then, Paul Annerley?"

"That's true."

Nadine staggers back from him, and presses her hands to her forehead as if in pain.

"And what of this, sir?" demands Sir Thomas, coming forward.

He has lost all his pompousness, his magisterial air has deserted him. He looks old, distressed, shocked. Every now and then he glances back to where his wife is sitting, with her arms thrown upon the table near her and her head lying humbled upon them. He has taken up the sapphire pendant, and holds it out to Granit Boyle upon a shaking palm.

"You—did you give this to Miss Roche?"

"Miss Roche has said so."

The tone is contemptuous; the glance that accompanies it rather more so.

"And—Lady Valworth's diamond cross that this young lady wore last night?"

Sir Thomas' voice is even more tremulous now. He would gladly have spared "my lady" (as he always fondly calls her) this; but it is better the truth should be at once known, if possible.

"I gave that also to Miss Roche."

There is a pause, startling because of the intensity of the silence that masks it. It is broken at last by Granit. He bursts into laughter—light, reckless, defiant.

"The game is up," he says. "Miss Roche has forged the first link of the chain of evidence against me; the rest should be easily made. I shall save you all trouble by giving you the exact facts gratis. I took the diamonds. I took also the sapphires. Ha! my pretty cousin!" turning his handsome head to where Millicent is standing, and laughing gayly. "As often as you acted with me in private theatricals, you little guessed how well I could sustain a part, even a difficult one, if I threw my whole will into it. I must apologize to you for that handkerchief, by the way. I could have wished it were a finer one; but an actor must be perfect even in the minor details, and a burglar should not be acquainted with cambric."

Here Massareene makes a dash forward, but is restrained by Duran.

"Let us hear him out," entreats the latter wisely.

"Don't waste your superfluous energy on me, Massareene," says Boyle, lightly. "I'm not good enough."

"Keep it And after all I am hardly a rival. My charming cousin cared for me as I cared for her. I had no intention whatsoever of depriving you of her."

"You are a damned scoundrel" says Massareene, flinging off Duran, and advancing to Boyle, his face white with rage.

"Beyond doubt" replies the other, with a shrug.

"Stand back, Gerald. Why should you bandy words with such as him?" says Miss Grey, in a cold, haughty tone. A step places her between the two men.

"So, sir!" she says, addressing Granit, "while holding openly to your engagement with me, and declaring it loudly to the world, you were carrying on an intrigue under a false name—of which this girl was to be the victim!"

"Far from it!" replies her cousin coolly. "You were to be the victim! I had no intention whatsoever of marrying you. I had—I have—every intention of marrying Miss Roche!"

Nadine starts violently.

Quick to see and judge, he notices her emotion, and turns to her.

"I have your promise," he goes on in a low tone full of meaning; then again lets his glance fall upon Sir Thomas.

"Well, how is it to be?" he asked recklessly. "On which count am I to be first arraigned? The diamonds? Is my mother to be the first to cast a stone? It is only just! Seniores priores."

Lady Valworth lifts her head from her arms and looks at him. Those who see her face never afterward forget how it was then. The agony, the despair, the deadly cold of it, all burn themselves into the memory!

"Oh, Granit! Granit! Granit!"

The mournful cry rises and rings through the room. It is a cry from a broken heart!

Silence follows on it.

The gray head has again fallen forward upon the outstretched arms.

If the son is moved by this evidence of the cruelty of his mother's grief, he gives no sign of it. With a face marble indeed, and quite colorless, and therefore impassive, he waits to receive an answer to his question from Sir Thomas.

His stepfather, now utterly unnerved, motions to him to leave the room.

"Prosecution is impossible," he says hurriedly. "All that is left you is to quit this house and this country with as little delay as possible. This is the only kindness you can show—her."

He points to the motionless figure of his wife.

"A kindness that will cost me little," replies the young man with a callous smile. "Already my plans are arranged to leave England for a foreign soil, never, I hope, to return to it. On the twenty-fourth Nadine and I sail for Canada."

Nadine recoils from him.

"You must be mad," she says. "Why do you now link your name with mine?"

"It is premature certainly. But on the twenty-third it will be linked with mine forever!"

"Oh, no!"

"This little affair has affrighted you!" says Boyle, with a dark glance. "In a distant land, under different circumstances, you will readily forget it."

"Forget this night?"

"And all, and every one belonging to it."

"You hope too much."

"This hope is my life! It shall not be too much! You shrink now; your woman's heart fails you; but in the time to come there will be no room for regret. Joy shall fill your days. Come, take courage."

"Not for such cause as this."

"A truce to folly!" cries he, with a flash of passion. "I tell you you are mine, and shall follow me where I go. Have you forgotten your oath, your promise?"

"That promise was given to Paul Annerley," returns she firmly.

"That promise was given to me! To me—do you hear? whether my name be Granit Boyle, or Paul Annerley, or—the devil! Come!" Going nearer to her, he grasps her hand, "I cannot speak to you with all these gaping fools around; come to some other room."

He drags her toward the door, not brutally, but with determination. Duran, going quickly up, by a sudden sharp wrench delivers her from him. He would perhaps have done more, but that Nadine's agonized glance of entreaty restrains him. This glance fortunately Boyle fails to see.

"Who are you to dare to interfere?" he cries savagely, glancing at Duran.

"Keep back! This matter is between me and Miss Roche."

His gaze returns to Nadine, and again it rests upon her, his crime, his ruin, his coming exile!

"Nadine!" he says, and his voice has grown wonderfully soft.

"Think, my beloved! Would you cast me off now? now, when the world has cast me off? See! I would not plead to you, I would not throw myself so altogether on your mercy—even though that mercy means the saving of my soul—but that I know no other man is dearer to you than I. Your own lips have told me this. Your voice, as you gave me the blessed assurance, still rings in my ears!"

Duran, who has been standing near her, with his eyes upon the ground, lifts them slowly now and fixes them upon Nadine. He has grown very pale.

Nadine is standing with white lips and raised head, her glance riveted upon Boyle, as though fascinated.

"That I have not gained your entire heart I know," continues Granit, in the same low but impassioned tone. "But I am satisfied with the knowledge that no other has gained it. Come! what is there to wait for in this land? Your heart, if not quite mine, is still your own. If you follow me it is to gain a slave who will call your lightest wish a dear command. Come!"

Again he takes her hand. Softly this time—with gentlest care; and the girl, as though in a dream, suffers herself to be led toward the door. A step or two she goes, then stops confusedly, and raising one little pink palm presses it convulsively to her brow.

"You hesitate, my love! But why, why?" whispers he, still with his glowing eyes on hers, his grasp growing warmer. "Nay, consider! Would you send me out into the cold, the dark, forlorn, lost, without the one sweet thing I crave, whose presence will restore to me light and hope and joy? Oh! have pity, love! And remember, too, you are mine! Mine only! If I have sinned it was to gain means to make a home for you elsewhere. For you I have resigned fortune, home in my own country, honor—all! Now, when every man's hand is against me, you, at least, will not draw back?"

A shiver runs through Nadine; this lying speech, false in all but the wild love that speaks through it, stirs her blood and holds her against her will. All power of volition seems gone from her. She suffers her hand to be passively in his; like sobs her breath rushes from her breast. As though conquered by a superior power, she lets herself be led slowly but surely toward the door, beyond which lies captivity. She feels numbed, senseless. She would fain cry aloud; but some strange inward force strikes her dumb. Already the threshold is reached.

She pauses mechanically. The anguish in the eyes always fixed so immovably on Boyle's warns him it is best to humor her for the moment. That she is on the verge of fainting is apparent to him.

"For all this I will repay you with the service of a lifetime," he whispers eagerly. "My beloved, collect your strength. Trust to me wholly. And think—think always of the blessedness of the work before you! I will repent for your sake. I will lead from henceforth a godly life—for your sweet sake. Oh, Nadine! my very soul is yours to make or mar! Your promise to me! You shall think of that too! It gave you to me; it made you mine! Mine for all eternity! Come! Together we must be forever!"

Again he endeavors to draw her across the threshold.

"Never!"

The word rings out loud and clear and desperate. And then even clearer, and filled with a passionate entreaty:

"Maurice!" she cries, in a tone that thrills the hearts of all present.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

Significance of Tattooing.

In a recent issue of the The Vienna Anthropological Society Dr. M. Halberlandt discusses the origin, extent and significance of tattooing. He does not believe that it was at first meant merely as ornament. He attributes it to a religious significance, the figures described on the skin having some reference to the totemic or ancestral god of the clan, and serving as a protection to the wearer. In latter days, when this meaning had faded the figure became a mere style of personal decoration. Dr. Halberlandt draws a distinction between tattooing, in which the figures are delineated by inserting a fine pointed instrument repeatedly into the skin, and what he calls, from an Australian word, the manka, in which process the lines are scratched or cut and the coloring matter rubbed in. This distinction he maintains as important as an ethnological criterion.—Boston Budget.

Worse Than Small Pox.

A GREAT DANGER WHICH MENACES AN UNSUSPICIOUS PUBLIC.

The Bromptom Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports that over fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys.

Consumption is one of our national diseases, and the above report goes to pro e what has often beer said in our columns during the last eight years, that kidney troubles are not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety out of every hundred other common diseases. They who have taken this position, make their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a specific for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, which have become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

We have recently received from them a fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have challenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have investigated, and those who are frank have admitted the truth of their statements. They claim that ninety per cent of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allow the blood to become filled with uric acid poison; that this uric acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ,

There is enough uric acid developed in the system within twenty-four hours to kill half a dozen men.

This being a scientific fact, it requires only ordinary wisdom to see the effect inactive kidneys must have upon the system.

If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, stomach or liver become inactive, we know it at once, but other organs help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, because the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

Organs that are weak and diseased are unable to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affliction, when in reality the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.

Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney disease is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence, they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to useless treating of local effects,

They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cure the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste away with inflamation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perishes.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the kidneys. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood soaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Warner's safe c

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

The forty-ninth congress ended yesterday, nominally, but the legislative day extends until to-day at 12 o'clock. Should a special session be called, the fiftueth congress would assemble at once.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, abolishing the poll tax and requiring thirty instead of sixty days residence to entitle a citizen to a vote, has passed second reading in the state senate.

If 1887 holds out as it has begun, it will present one of the most remarkable records for murders, fires, mining accidents, railroad disasters, and other crimes and casualties ever known. Among the latest reports is the loss of a Chinese junk bound from Hainau to Siam, on which nearly six hundred persons perished.

Every newspaper in Philadelphia including the *Press* which is recognized as the leading republican paper in the state, opposed the Dependent Pension bill, and commended the President's veto. Many Grand Army posts added their protests to the passage of the bill, and numerous brave soldiers expressed their approval of the President's action. The criticism in last week's *Republican*, in which disloyal motives are charged as the animus that prompted the veto, does not tally with the expressions of approval from prominent republican sources all over the country.

William H. Douty, of Shamokin, writes to the Philadelphia *Press* as follows: "I believe there could be tanks of water so arranged in passenger and sleeeping coaches on all railroads that would prevent fire in case of accidents, such as you are compelled to chronicle so frequently. My idea would be to have tanks of water of sufficient capacity placed in each car, one directly over and the other under the stove, so arranged with valves that by simply pulling a rope the valves would open, or when the cars left the track the valves to be so arranged that they would open automatically and flood the fire, no matter in what position the cars would be, these tanks to have direct connection with the stoves. I believe this would be a safer plan for the traveling public than to use live steam from the engine, for this reason: live steam that might escape from a broken pipe in case of an accident would be almost as bad as fire itself."

In December last, the appointment of Dr. T. S. Dabney, of Louisiana, as a medical examiner in the Pension Bureau, Washington, created some excitement in the old soldier world. The Goodspeed Post, No. 205, G. A. R., of Kansas, charged that Dr. Dabney had been a Confederate guard at Andersonville, and they protested against the appointment "as an insult to every loyal man and ex-soldier of the Union army," and asked that it be revoked. The resolution was sent to the President and General Black, Commissioner of Pensions. When General Black investigated this serious charge, he found that Dr. Dabney was born in Mississippi; was not eleven years old when the war broke out; that he had never served in any army; was never at Andersonville in his life, and was appointed after a brilliant Civil Service examination. These facts, sustained by proof, General Black sent to the Goodspeed Post, which immediately struck its colors. If our G. A. R. comrades will be a little more careful of their denunciations, in future, and find out the truth before they "pitch in," they will strengthen their case always. They should remember, likewise, that others, besides themselves, have a tender care for the honor of the ex-soldiers, and would not knowingly trifle with it.—*Ex.*

The Provisions of the Proposed Liquor Bill.

The Liquor License bill reported to the House contains nearly all the essential provisions and restrictions asked for by the advocates of high license and will deny many concessions asked by the State Liquor League. The Sub-Committee on Liquor License of the Ways and Means Committee have practically finished their work of preparing a new bill out of the eight that have been referred to them. The new bill, has the Brooks High license bill as a basis, but still contains important modifications. The entire sections of the Brooks bill fixing the amount of license fee are stricken out and for them are substituted the sections of the Murray bill, which fix the taxes in cities of the firt second and third classes (Philadelphia, Pitsburg and Alleghenу), at $500; for all other cities and boroughs at $300, and in townships at $150. In Philadelphia one-fifth of the fee is to go to the State and four-fifths to the city. In cities of the second and third class, one-fifth to the State, two fifths to the city and two-fifths to the county. In all other cities and boroughs, one-fifth to the State, one-fifth to the city or borough, and three-fifths to the county. In the townships, one-fourth to the State, one-fourth to the county, and one half to the townships for public roads.

The provision of the Brooks bill giving courts exclusive power to grant and regulate licenses is so changed as to retain the present system of granting and repealing licenses that now obtains in the different counties. The requirements that a saloon shall have bedrooms and must be on the ground floor without screens or stained glass windows are also stricken out. The affidavit accompanying the application for license is made not by the applicant but by two bondsmen, neither of whom must be engaged in the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors. To the application must be a certificate sworn to and signed by twelve electors; none can sign more than one certificate. The certificate sets fourth that the signers have known the applicant six months and that the statements in his petition are true. In the petition the applicant must state name residence and nativity, and when and where naturalized, place for which license is desired, name of owner of premises (a provision against which the Liquor League remonstrated) and that the applicant is interested in no other place.

Various other provisions of the Brooks bill to which the Liquor League objected are retained. All saloons must be closed between midnight and 5 in the morning.

A More Needed Change.

The constitutional amendment now before Congress, proposing to change the time for the inauguration of Presidents to April 30th, extending the term of the present incumbent to that date in 1889, is urged mainly upon sentimental or other trivial grounds. It is not a sufficient reason for making this change that the social revellers at Inauguration balls sometimes take cold on an inclement 4th of March, or that Washington accidentally took the oath on April 30th, nor even that the short session of Congress would thereby be extended.

A change that is much more needed is one that has been rejected by the Committee, providing that Congress shall assemble in the month following the election of Representatives, instead of thirteen months afterwards, as now. The present arrangement was suitable and even necessary in the United States of a hundred years ago, before the days of railroads or the telegraph, when the returns of elections came in slowly, and journeys to the capital were made on horseback or by stage coach. But it is wholly unnecessary and in a measure subversive of the republican idea, in the Union of to-day, when the result of national elections is commonly known the day after they occur, and the Representatives from the Pacific coast can reach Washington in a week.

Congress should represent the will of the people upon the issues of the hour. But under the law which provides for the assembling of that body in December of the year following the election the impulse of the voting is often lost, and the issues are greatly changed, between the voting and the meeting. Worse than this, a discredited and rejected House may now go back in a month after the elections and legislate for three months in defiance of the people's will—the new Congress not getting a chance to reflect that will for nine months after the old one adjourns.

This is an anomaly and a wrong in our system which should be corrected. —*World.*

The Forty-Ninth Congress.

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress, instead of being a bad one, is, considering the facts that its two branches are not in political harmony, an especially good one. It was left by the remissness of its predecessors so much reform work to do, that it could not possibly get successfully through with it all. A large share has, however, been accomplished, as will fully appear from the following resume of its principal achievements as collated by the New York *Herald*:

"At its first session it passed—first, a Presidential succession law; second, a law relieving the merchant marine of a number of vexatious and useless burdens; third, a law for a new Congressional library; fourth, a law reducing the fee on postal money orders; fifth, several laws forfeiting unearned land grants, and restoring in all about fifty million acres of land to the public domain; sixth, the silver certificate law; seventh, an appropriation for new ships, and, at the present session, eighth, the electoral count law; ninth, the inter-state commerce law; tenth, the law allotting lands in severalty to Indians; eleventh, the anti-polygamy law; twelfth, a law extending the free delivery system to cities of ten thousand inhabitants, and thirteenth, the act of redeeming trade dollars. It is probable that before it dissolves next Friday several other important measures will be passed—as the joint resolution for an inquiry into the Pacific railroad accounts and the repeal of the Tenure of Office act."

The Democratic end of it was ready for much more good work, particularly in the line of land reform, restricting the growing power of corporations and recovering the people's acres unlawfully held by sundry railroad monopolies, but was checkmated by the millionaires and corporation attorneys of the Republican Senate. Here again the *Herald*, this time through its Washington correspondent, gives us a list, which is both interesting and instructive, as follows:

First—These Senators have managed to kill the bill for the repeal of the Pre-emption Timber Culture and Desert Land laws—laws which, while they stand, work against the honest settler and in favor of corporations, syndicates and land grabbers.

Second—The Senators have hung up and killed a House bill for the taxation of railroad lands and to compel land grant roads to take their patents.

Third—These Republican Senators have, by delays and amendments, killed the House bill forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Fourth—They have hung up and thus killed the House bill forfeiting the land grant of the Gulf and Ship Island corporation.

Fifth—They have killed, by adding an improper and unjust amendment intended to defeat it, the House bill forfeiting 800,000 acres of the Ontanagon and Brule River grant.

Sixth—They have killed a very necessary House bill for the re-adjustment of railroad land grants in Kansas and other States—this by substituting a different and wrong measure for the House bill.

When the account comes to be finally made up and balanced, it will be found that the Forty-Ninth Congress, under the spur of a Democratic President and Democratic House, has been a first rate Congress, all things considered, and the chief reason for its not having been better is the existence of a Republican majority in the Senate which, fortunately, is being rapidly wiped out.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1887.

The defeated Pension bill, the Cabinet succession, the change of Inauguration day, the new President of the Senate and the probable extra session of the Senate are the matters that have been most talked about here during the past week.

The President is anxious to avoid asking the Senate to remain in session after the fourth of March, but when asked whether he would be ready to submit the important nominations upon which he desired its action in time to obviate such a necessity, he replied that it was impossible for him to tell.

The Interstate Commerce nominations have given him much perplexity, and now the question has been raised as to his Constitutional right to appoint to a newly created office which is to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, while the Senate is not in session. It is held by certain Senators that the power by which the President fills vacancies which have occured during a vacation cannot be applied to the filling of a newly made office.

It seems that Mr. White, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-Minister to Berlin, was much annoyed that the correspondence between the President and himself in relation to his taking a place on the Interstate Commission should have been made known to the public. He says the President merely wrote him a letter asking if his name could be considered in making up the Commission. It is understood that Mr. White would really have liked to accept the place but was dissuaded by friends on the assumption that the Commissioners will fail to satisfy either the people or the railroads, and that however able they may be, they must inevitably incur the charge of incompetency.

On the Republican side of the Senate Chamber there are four men each of whom would do credit to a dime museum as the living skeleton. They are Senators Ingalls, Sherman, Mahone and Evarts. The longest and lankest of them all is the gentleman from Kansas, who has just been sworn in as president of the Senate in place of Mr. Sherman, the next most attenuated member of the quartette. Mr Ingalls is as stiff and studied as it is possible to imagine, and upon taking the vice-president's chair he made a characteristic little speech in honor of the retiring Senator with which he (Mr. Ingalls) looked well pleased. Beginning with a burst of modesty he said he must inevitably suffer disparagement by comparison with the learning and parliamentary skill; the urbanity and accomplishments of his illustrious predecessor, but he would strive to equal him in devotion to the duty imposed upon him, etc, which all of them promise.

There was an exciting scene in the House of Representatives on the day that it voted to sustain the President's veto of the Pauper Pension bill. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity with spectators who listened eagerly to all that was said, and took part in the demonstrations of approval and disapproval.

Among the notable speeches made was one by Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, who opened for the Democratic side. He began by saying that it was time for the Members of the House to get out of the roseate bubble in which they lived in Washington, prepared for them by claim agents, and look after the interests of the real soldier. They had drifted along impeled by a species of sympathetic impulse, regardless of reason or judgement, until the period was reached which culminated in the presentation and passage of the most scandalous bills which had ever been sent to a President for signature. The people of the country, without regard to party, had every reason to be thankful that this bill had been placed before an Executive who had backbone enough to meet the situation. The General had proceeded but a short time when Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, hoping to excite him, inquired contemptuously, "Do you stand by the President?" Mr. Bragg cooly replied that no staff commissary could excite him, he was speaking for what he considered the soldier's interest.

The first fashionable season which the mistress of the White House has seen in her present position, closed a week ago. One feature of it at least, is worthy of note. Of the innumerable printed and spoken comments made respecting her, she herself says there has not been one hyper-critical remark that reached her. On the contrary they have been complimentary and kindly in the highest degree. When it is remembered that Mrs. Cleveland, without experience, entered upon the most difficult social duty that a woman could attempt, and that she is the youngest mistress that the Presidential Mansion ever had; trusting solely to her own womanly instincts, good breeding and good heart, it is not speaking too strongly to say that her success has been really wonderful.

Fire in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A stampede, and what promised to be a panic, occurred about 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening, caused by the outbreak of a fire in the house end of the capitol. While the hall was comfortably filled with members smoke began coming up from the lower story, fast filling the house floor and corridors almost to suffocation. At this juncture there was a great noise in the west corridor, which had every indication of an explosion, and it was thought that the boilers in the basement had exploded. Some of the members ran out to the piazza on the east side, but there were a few who were possessed of presence of mind, and the speaker was cool. Messrs. Holman, Boutelle, Brady, Weaver, of Iowa; Lefevre, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and a number of others fairly flew from the hall to the marble steps on the east side without stopping in the coat room for their hats or overcoats. They remained outside in the rain until they were told that the fire was small and confined to the folding room on the floor below, where it was under control by two engines, which were by this time playing upon the flames. The noise in the corridor, which was mistaken for an explosion, was caused by the fall of a great pile of books which had been stacked for shipment. The damage done by the fire was small, and will not aggregate $200. It was caused by the careless handling of a candle, which set fire to the paper.

An Immense Land Purchase.

Probably the most extensive private land purchase ever made in this country was consummated in St. Louis a short time ago, and within a few weeks all necessary papers will be prepared and a formal claim for possession entered. While Texas was still a province of the Mexican Republic a certain Dr. Beales, an emigrant from England, married a native of Mexico, became a citizen, and desiring to form a colony upon the frontier obtained from the Mexican government an immense grant of land, consisting of 60,000,000 acres known as the Arkansas grant, situated in what are now the States of Texas, Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico. Just then the war of Texas independence broke out and Dr. Beales found it impossible to establish his colony. The grant was renewed, however, and the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo being so framed as to protect those holding grants from the Mexican Government. Dr. Beales retained possession of his land. Before he was able to carry out his plan of forming a colony he died, and the grant passed to his minor children. They did not, however, appreciate the value of the land and no part of it has ever been sold. Now a company of American capitalists, Rufus Hatch being among the number, have obtained the title to the land from the heirs, and will, it is said, take possession in a short time. The grant covers a district in Northwestern Texas, Northeastern New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado, embracing in all more than 60,000,000 acres, but prior grants will reduce this to about 50,000,000. Those interested in the purchase will not at present make public the exact boundaries.

The President Names Another Colored Man for Recorder of Deeds.

The President on Monday sent to the Senate the name of James M. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia in place of James C. Matthews, who was twice rejected.

James Monroe Trotter is a colored citizen of the State of Massachusetts, and is in the forty-eighth year of his age. His early childhood was spent in the State of Ohio, where he began his education in the public schools of that State. For the past thirty-five years he has resided in Massachusetts, where, prior to the war, he was a teacher. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of colored troops, and was promoted for acts of bravery on the battle-field until he became a lieutenant. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed and filled for eighteen years the position of assistant superintendent of the registered letter department in the Boston postoffice. From this position he was retired in 1884 on account, it is said, of his independence in politics and his avowed purpose of supporting President Cleveland. During the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the committee of one hundred of Boston and was active in the support of the nominees of the Democratic party.

It is stated that he was strongly recommended by the citizens and press of Hyde Park, Mass., where he resides, for the position of postmaster of that place, and he is said to be regarded by those who know him as a man of high character and ability. He is the author of a volume entitled, "Music and Musical People of the Colored Race."

The Pension Veto.

The President's veto of the Dependent Pension Bill is one of those honest, courageous, independent, and patriotic acts which are very characteristic of the man. It seems, indeed, a simple duty for the Executive to baffle by the veto an outrageous raid upon the Treasury; but it is one of which very few Executives would have been capable in the face of great majorities in both Houses of Congress, and of the fear of both parties of alienating "the soldier vote." But the President shows clearly and firmly the vagueness and dangerous looseness with which the bill was drawn, and describes plainly but temperately the pretences, falsehoods, and illicit devices of claim agents, and justifies his veto to every honorable mind. This is shown by the generally favorable tone of the opposition press in discussing the message. Mere party spirit would have attacked the President as heartlessly indifferent to the brave soldiers of the Union, and as charging patriotic pension applicants with dishonesty, and as currying favor with ex-Confederates. The Republican press in general, however, and, as the Buffalo *Express* truly says, speaking for the people, approves the veto. But the New York *Tribune* sneers that it ill becomes a President who was elected by rebel votes to slur the defenders of the Union. This is the natural tone of an unscrupulous partisan organ. But there can be few Republicans who read the President's veto message, or the many similar vetoes of individual claims whose character we exposed last week, who do not know that the President's feeling toward the soldiers is that of all loyal Union men, and that the characterization of voters in the Southern States as rebels is merely a puerile resource of partisan desperation.

In resisting this reckless assault upon the Treasury the President recalls Congress and the country to reason, and restrains the thoughtless extravagance which is the natural result of a great surplus. He points out that the bill departs from the principle of pension bills for Union soldiers hitherto in granting pensions merely for service. But he shows also that the general impression is unfounded that there have been heretofore no service pension bills. In 1818, 1828, 1832, and 1871 there were such bills for service in the Revolution and in the war of 1812, and the Mexican pension bill passed at this session of Congress is a service bill. But these bills were passed so long after the service was rendered, and presumptively for so few persons, that they cannot be held as precedents for the proposed legislation. To show how vague are all calculations of the probable number of claimants and of the amount to be paid, the President mentions that when the law of 1818 was passed the number of pensioners was computed to be 374, and the estimated expense was $40,000. But the number of applicants proved to be 22,297, and the amount allowed was $1,847,900 for 20,485 pensions. In 1853 there was a bill passed to pension the widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were married after January 1, 1800. It was supposed that there were about 300 of them, but the number of pensions allowed was 3742. These figures show how entirely uncertain are the estimates and calculations in regard to these bills. The President alludes plainly, as was his duty, but in perfectly proper and moderate terms, to the flagrant deception and want of good faith in the pressing of claims by pension agents. Nothing is more notorious. In his recent biography of Thomas H. Benton, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says of his hero: "Certain of his speeches upon the different land bounty and pension bills, passed nominally in the interests of veterans, but really through demagogy and the machinations of speculators, could be read with profit by not a few Congressmen of the present time. One of his utterances was, 'I am a friend to old soldiers,—but not to old speculators.'"

The President knows, of course, how the simple performance of his duty upon this subject may be misrepresented, and he justly takes care to show distinctly how fully he shares the right feeling of all good citizens for the soldiers of the Union. But he states with equal distinctness and truthfulness the generous provision which a grateful nation has made for its old soldiers, and his belief that no worthy old soldier asks to become an object of mere charity. These are his words:

"Believing this to be the proper interpretation of the bill, I cannot but remember that the soldiers of our civil war in their pay and bounty received such compensation for military service as has never been received by soldiers before since mankind first went to war; that never before on behalf of any soldiers have so many and such generous laws been passed to relieve against the incidents of war; that statutes have been passed giving them a preference in all public employments; that the really needy and homeless Union soldiers of the rebellion have been to a large extent provided for at soldier's homes, instituted and supported by the government, where they are maintained together, free from the sense of degradation which attaches to the usual support of charity; and that never before in the history of the country has it been proposed to render government aid toward the support of any of its soldiers based alone upon a military service so recent, and where age and circumstances appeared so little to demand such aid. Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and as a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people. I cannot believe that the vast peaceful army of Union soldiers, who have contentedly resumed their places in the ordinary avocations of life, cherish as sacred the memory of patriotic service, or who, having been disabled by the casualties of war, justly regard the present pension roll, on which appear their names, as a roll of honor, desire at this time and in the present exigency to be confounded with those who through such a bill as this are willing to be objects of simple charity, and to gain a place upon the pension roll through alleged dependence."

No intelligent and patriotic American can mistake the spirit and meaning of these words, or fail to see in them the evidence of an honest and fearless discharge of a high public duty. The President's veto has but confirmed the confidence of the country in his upright purpose, his firm resolution, and his sturdy common-sense.—*Harper's Weekly.*

County Jails.

The following is taken from the annual report of the Board of State Charities:

"The whole system of county jails, as at present conducted, we believe, merits the most severe condemnation, nor have the efforts of philanthropy been successful anywhere, that we know of, in ridding of its inseparable and grave defects. Even in states which have been the most progressive these evils remain, so long as the common county jail remains. It seems impossible in fact, either to secure disciplinary or reformatory treatment of convicts, or proper separation of old offenders from new offenders, or women from men, in the large majority of thinly-peopled counties. There are only about fourteen really good jails in our State. Of the remaining fifty-three a few, perhaps a dozen, are tolerable, and the other forty-one are bad in administration, and for the most part, in construction. For many years men have clung to the hope that county jails could be reformed, and a few have been, but it is hopeless to expect a general reformation.

"Language cannot describe the vileness of some of these places. To those who wish to see the contrast between a civilized prison and a relic of dark ages we recommend a visit to either of our State penitentiaries and then to the Fayette county jail. The latter, gloomy, filthy, crowded with men and women, young and old, innocent and guilty, mixed together indiscriminately, is a school for crime, and looks more like a bandit's cave than a place of reformation."

The board makes the following recommendations about the future government of jails:

First. The abolition of government by sheriffs under the fee system and the substitution of a board of inspectors appointed wholly, or in part, by the court.

Second. Absolute separation of prisoners in all county jails by confinement in cells.

Third. Placing women under charge of women in a distinct building.

Fourth. Treating detained witnesses as free men in comfortable quarters and properly compensated for loss of time.

Fifth. Provision for the steady employment of all prisoners, for their own comfort, happiness and health.

The establishment of wayfarers' lodges in large cities is commended as an effective agent in ridding centres of population of tramps. The board recommends the passage of a law empowering the proper authorities to enforce work of this vagabond class and arrest tramps wherever found and confine them in workhouses at hard labor.

A Woman Hanged.

Mrs. Roxalana Druse was hanged at Herkimer, N. Y. on Monday, for the murder of her husband.

Mrs. Druse is the fifth woman hanged in New York state, and it is 35 years since an event of this character has taken place. Wm. Druse, the murdered man, resided with his family—Mrs. Druse, their daughter Mary, their son George and their nephew Frank Gates, on a farm at Warren, Herkimer county. On the morning of December 8, 1884, Druse arose, built a fire in the kitchen stove and repaired to the barn to do chores. Before he returned the other members of the family had eaten breakfast, which caused a quarrel between the man and his wife. Mrs. Druse called the children into another room and ordered them to assist her to "put the old man out of the way." She handed a loaded revolver to Frank Gates and a rope to her daughter, and told them to help her make a "sure job of it."

The Gates boy entered the kitchen, and while behind Druse, who was seated at the table, he fired two shots, both of which took effect. Mary threw the rope around her father's neck and dragged him from his chair to the floor. As he attempted to rise Mrs. Druse took the revolver from Frank and emptied the remaining bullets into her husband's body. Druse had life enough to beg the murderers to spare him, but Mrs. Druse seized an ax and struck blow after blow on the neck of the dying victim, till his head was severed from the trunk. The body was cut up by Mrs. Druse and Mary, while the boys watched outside the house, and after the flesh had been boiled in the kettle it was fed to the hogs. The bones were burned in a stove and the charred remains were placed in a box and a bag and hidden in a swamp.

Mrs. Druse was twice sentenced to be hung, the last time being on December 29. The governor granted a reprieve to February 28, pending the decision of the legislature on the bill to abolish the death penalty in the case of women, but the measure having failed to become a law, the preparations to carry the sentence into effect were resumed, and she suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

After working several months on eight-hour time, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company Wednesday morning put all its miners and laborers in the collieries of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys on full time with every prospect that there will be several months of steady work every working day in the month. The order means better time and pay to about 25,000 workmen. It is also reported that the Delaware and Hudson Company's miners will go on full time March 15.

An Important Purchase.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. closed March 1st one of the most important land transactions made in this section, by which it obtains control of nearly one thousand acres of the best coal lands in the Wyoming Valley.

This tract has heretofore been worked by J. H. Swoyer, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two of the best breakers in the region upon it. It is located in Kingston township, Luzerne county, and will add not less than half a million tons annually to the production of the company.

The amount involved in the purchase of franchise is stated to be between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, and that the owners of the tract will receive as a royalty the minimum of 3 per cent. and the maximum of 4 per cent., according to market rates. Upwards of 1,500 men and boys are employed on the tract.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at *Druggists*; by mail, *registered*, 60 cents.

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DEAFNESS Its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in 3 months and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. mar4d4t.

AGENTS WANTED (samples free) for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC. No risk; quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y. mar4d4t.

WANTED LADIES TO WORK FOR US at their homes. $5 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central street, Boston, Mass. Box 5170. 4marl4d.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The Best Cure for Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion. Combining the most valuable medicines with Jamaica Ginger, it exerts a curative power over every disease unknown to other remedies. Weak Lungs, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and the distressing ills of the stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are dragging thousands to the grave who would recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is new life and strength to the aged. 50c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., 163 William Street, N. Y. mar4d4t.

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LANDS SEND FOR Publications, with Maps, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the Free Government Lands and Low Price Railroad Lands in the Northern Pacific Country. THE BEST AGRICULTURAL GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS now open to settlers mailed free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. [marsoow4t&t.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Fautless Family Medicine.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is a great preventative of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"REV. JAMES M. ROLLINS,

"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILL SAVED

by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,

Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

J. H. Zeilin & Co.

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PRICE, $1.00

Schuyler's Hardware.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A very pretty piece of work we have in silver is a spoon holder and call bell combined; best quadruple plate, ornamental, handy and not high priced.

Carving knives and forks in sets from 75 cents to twenty dollars, with or without cases.

If you want something handsome for the table we have it in a dozen pearl handled, heavily plated dinner knives in a blue plush case lined with satin; a little expensive but worth all we ask.

Our trade on silver is increasing; advertising and a large line of reliable ware to select from is what causes it. We just received 50 dozen spoons and forks in a variety of patterns and have some more of those lower priced casters on the way. Lower priced because they are plain, but just as heavily plated as the more expensive patterns.

Handsome tea and coffee pots in solid britania, bright as silver and will wear a life time and always keep their color. Tea kettles in galvanized iron, agate iron, copper, plain and fancy, polished and nickle plated, light and durable.

One of the handiest things about the kitchen is the new combination flour and sugar sifter; answers for a measure and scoop, egg beater, rice washer, fruit strainer. You buy it of agents at seventy-five cents, we sell it to you for 25 cents.

Sign of the big Yale Lock Key.

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Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY.

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12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses.—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies they choose from the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic schools, 9 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to library in 1885. Physical apparatus doubled in 1886. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate,) Media, Penn's [Aug.6,86,1y*.

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By the following well known makers:

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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

Sept6-86tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood Twp.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned exr. all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

ef.feb11 I. A. DEWITT, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary N. Harman, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

L. W. MCKELVY,
HENRY D. WELSH,
feb11.6t. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Creveling, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

E. C. CREVELING,
MIRANDA CREVELING,
feb11.6t* Executors, VanCamp, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of the last will and testament of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood township, deceased, the undersigned executor will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, March 12, 1887,

at ten o'clock a. m., all that certain farm and tract of land, situate in Greenwood township, Col. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz:—Northwardly by lands of Augustus Stauter and Benj. M. McHenry, eastwardly, by lands of I. A. DeWitt, southwardly by lands of H. A. Moore and westwardly by lands of the heirs of Sam'l Freas deceased; containing

86 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and wagon house and other outbuildings—water on the premises. This farm is located within two miles of depot of Wilkes-Barre and Western railroad, and five mi

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—O—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—O—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

MARCH 9. Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of John Rantz, (Mason) in Jackson township, commencing at 9 o'clock sharp, valuable personal property, horses, cows, wagons, &c.

MARCH 12. I. A. Dewitt, executor of John G. Moore, will sell real estate in Greenwood township at 10 a. m. Also, a tread power threshing machine.

MARCH 8. A. W. McHenry, of Fishing creek township, will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, near Zion's church. Horses, cows and general farm implements. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 10. D. K. Sloan will sell his personal property, on premises, one mile from Orangeville.

FOR SALE.—A good piano for sale very cheap. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

$1600—In very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to d31tf KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

TO LOAN.—$600 can be obtained on real estate security. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Atty. 2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One room, second floor, Moyer building—gas and water in the room. Heated by steam. Apply to feb18tf. MOYER BROS.

FOR RENT.—The third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, now occupied by N. S. Tingley. Heated by steam, water on second floor, all conveniences. Possession April 1st. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [tf.

Ho! for the West! Moyer Bros. sell tickets via. Penna. R. R.

Personal.

J. E. Barkley had a paralytic stroke on Tuesday.

G. H. Huppert and family have moved to Beaver Meadow.

C. C. Trench, of Lightstreet, expects to start for Florida Monday of next week.

Guy Jacoby, Esq., will go to Toledo, O., on Monday, on legal business. Will be gone one week.

Mr. and Mrs T. H. Smith of Briggsville, Luzerne county, spent last Sunday with Sheriff Smith, their brother.

H. Rosenstock has been confined to the house with a cold for a few days, but will be able to attend to his patrons again in a short time.

Ashton Saunders, son of Wm. Saunders, now of Cleveland, Ohio, spent a couple of days with friends in this place during the past week.

Mr Charles J. McHenry is visiting his friends at Benton. He is taking a course in music at Pittsburg, and will no doubt make his mark as a musician.

Frank Seybert, who read medicine with Dr. Gardner a few years ago and afterward went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, returned Tuesday on a visit among his friends in this place. He has lately been dealing in cattle.

Mr. Josias Hawkins, representing the prominent firm of A. C. Meyer & Co., of Baltimore, was in town one day last week. This house is the proprietor of Dr. Bull's famous cough syrup and other well-known remedies.

West, via Pittsburg or Erie—tickets sold by Moyer Bros.

John Taylor has been appointed janitor at the jail, in place of C. R. Housel.

Those who have horses and sleighs and leisure enjoyed the excellent sleighing of Monday and Tuesday.

W. P. Conner has obtained a patent on another school desk, which he thinks surpasses his first effort.

The barn of Ira Pursel of Pine township was burned last Thursday, with its contents. Insured for $1200.

The B. & S. R. R. are building bridges across the Fishing creek and have abandoned the project of using the Irondale Co's. track.

Messrs. Creasy & Wells have fitted up a room at their lumber yard in which they keep doors, sash, blinds and mouldings of all kinds.

New goods in ladies' and misses spring hats, trimmings, notions, &c., just opened at Miss E. Barkley's, Main St. below Market.

The choir of St. Paul's church have commenced rehearsing Easter music, and the programme embraces some of the finest selections ever heard in that church.

The contract for building the new desk factory has been given to Will Rhodamoyer and Will Taylor. They have commenced work and will push it to a speedy completion.

Mrs. Margaret Clark died at her home in Mooresburg on Sunday last at the advanced age of eighty six years, and was buried on Wednesday. She was the mother of the late Robert F. Clark.

We are indebted to Hon. J. T. Fox for a pamphlet copy of Gov. Beaver's inaugural address, and to Hon. A. L. Fritz for copies of several Acts that have been introduced into the Legislature.

Messrs. Camp and Hartman are kept busy filling orders at the Keystone Planing Mil. Their machines are run to the utmost capacity and still they can not keep up with the demand for finished work.

C. Mears & Son are not able to supply the demand for their new washing machine. The washer gives universal satisfaction. New agencies are established continually, one of the last being with a firm in Scranton who takes the agency for Lackawanna and two adjoining counties.

W. E. Knorr has taken the agency for the Lackawanna Steam Laundry at Scranton. Those desiring their washing done in the neatest possible manner with the latest and best machinery should leave their orders with Mr. Knorr, and their bundles will be called for on Mondays or Tuesdays, and delivered on Saturdays.

A letter from G. E. Myers, Chadron, Neb., received this (Wednesday) morning, gives information of a destructive fire in that place on the 25th ult. It originated in Waller & Lyman's drug store and fifteen business houses were burned. The insufficient water supply was the reason of the extensive destruction. Mr. Myers' building was not in the burned district.—*Item.*

Sunbury pays over $3,000 a year for water for fire purposes.

Ex-Sheriff Mourey has sold his interest in the Espy hotel to Mr. Miller. Mr. Mourey expects to deal in horses. He will soon bring a car-load to this place.

A sled load of young people from Danville took advantage of the good sleighing March 1st. and came to Bloomsburg in the evening. They stopped at the Central Hotel.

A Norristown paper declares that there was never a brighter prospect for business there than at present. Mills and factories are busy, and 100 houses are to be built this Spring.

The proceeds of the Catholic fair, including the different contests, amount to nearly $1900. John B. Casey was voted a handsome umbrella, and Jerre Haley of Catawissa an organ. There were many other prizes.

Among the list of patents granted to citizens of Pennsylvania, Thursday, February 23, we notice that of M. Hamlin, of Catawissa, for a car wheel. The Messrs. Hamlin have been doing quite an extensive business in their machine shop and foundry and now with the addition of an improved car wheel their business should be greatly increased.

The Keystone Rink, at Wilkes-Barre, was destroyed by fire at midnight Monday night. Mr. R. Babcock's three wonderful trained horses and two trained dogs were burned to death before the doors of the stable could be opened. They were estimated to be worth $5,000. The rink was occupied by a clothier, a cigar dealer, a peanut vender and a Chinese laundry. In a half hour from the time the fire was discovered it was a mass of smouldering ruins.

Reece Fairman of Lightstreet expects to remove to Luzerne county about April 1st. This will cause a vacancy in the board of directors of Bloom Poor District. The act of 1870 provides that such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the court of quarter sessions, of some fit and competent person, who shall serve the unexpired term of the director whose removal has caused the vacancy. The appointee must also have voted at the election for the person whose place he is appointed to fill.

Frank Sloan and W. J. Barry, members of the B. & S. engineer corps at work on the North mountain, had a narrow escape from death one day last week. They became separated from the corps, and lost their way in the deep snow. After struggling on for some time, they became exhausted, and were about to give way to the feeling of drowsiness that would have been fatal if they had yielded, when their companions who had gone in search of them, rescued them from their peril.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending March 1, 1887:

Miss Alice Artley, Miss Alice R. Driesbach, (2) Katie Horn, James J. McDonald, Mr. Owen Morton, J. P. Pursel, Mr. Tom Riley, F. T. Seybert.

CARDS.

Miss Alice Driesbach, Mrs. Mary E. Green, Mr. Parvin Kitchen, Rev. A. R. Palmer.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the Spring term, Tuesday, April 5, 1887.

A still further increase of the corps of teachers will be made to meet the needs of the coming term.

The new building, containing twenty-six recitation rooms, gives great satisfaction as to ventilation, light, blackboards and furniture.

The last class was the largest ever graduated from the school. Full professional standing comes to every teacher with the diploma.

Many students are prepared for college.

Tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. Industry, perseverance and patience will carry one through.

For catalogue, or for half-fare on the D. L. & W., L. V. and P. & R. Rs., students should address the Principal, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr. [mar4.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the appeal taken from the decree of the Orphan's Court of this county in the estate of Moses Everett deceased, will be awaited with interest. The facts in the case are these: Moses Everett died owning real estate, and leaving debts to the amount of about $700. The creditors took no steps to obtain record liens against the land and it was not sold until more than five years after Everett's death. Before an auditor the creditors claimed the amounts due them out of the proceeds, and the widow and heirs objected to their allowance on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitation. To this the creditors answered with the allegation that the sale of the real estate was postponed at the request of the widow and heirs, who wanted time to raise money to pay the debts and save the land. Efforts were made by them to borrow a sum sufficient to pay all the debts, but failed, and the land was sold. The auditor allowed the claims, but on exceptions the court reversed him, and this appeal was taken. The points involved are, whether the action of the widow and heirs amounted to promise to pay the debts, and if so whether such promises acted as a bar to the statute of limitation. The case was argued in the Supreme Court this week, by C. W. Miller Esq for appellant, and E. R. Ikeler Esq. for appellee.

Rev. Mr. Wagner and family arrived here Tuesday, and in the evening a large number of the congregation assembled at the Reformed parsonage to give them a formal reception. Acting upon the theory that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," nearly every one took with them some sort of edibles and a bounteous repast was prepared of which all present partook. A song of welcome, written especially for the occasion by Mrs. M. E. Nuss, was rendered by the choir, after which a few brief remarks were made by Mr. Wagner; general good feeling prevailed throughout. There seemed to be a determination on the part of the guests to get up a wedding for the occasion, but there being only one young man present at that particular time, and as he was not favorably inclined towards any of the girls or widows there, the attempt proved fruitless. Music was made to do duty whenever their was a lull in the conversation. The following is the song of welcome referred to above:

Welcome, thrice welcome, to our pastor
Welcome to our Church once more.
Be thou our shepherd, guide us and lead us,
Teach us as we've been taught of yore.
Yes, teach us as we've been taught of yore.

Welcome, yes welcome to our pastor;
Welcome to this home of ours.
Oh! be our shield, in trials defend us;
Tell us of his wonderous powers.
Yes, tell us of his wonderous powers.

Welcome, yes welcome the chorus we're singing
And sweet let the gladsome Hosana arise,
Yes, parents and children your tributes be bringing
And shout the glad tidings o'er earth and skies.

The Tablet Mar. 2.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GRIMES FOR 1886.

Since my last biennial report, the following number of school-buildings have been erected, viz: Madison, two; Beaver, one; Centre, one; Conyngham, one; Greenwood, two; Hemlock, one; Jackson, two; Pine, two.

The sites are not all the most desirable, but, perhaps, the best that could be found. All the buildings are good, and are furnished with the most improved patent desks and seats. Many of the windows have not been so arranged that the sash can be easily raised or lowered. The window sashes should be made to move up and down on pulleys. Few of the buildings have sufficient blackboard surface. This barrier to successful teaching should be immediately removed by the proper authorities. The board should be about four feet in width, reach within two feet of the floor, extend all around the room, and be slate or slated surface. Many of the windows have no shades, consequently the pupils suffer temporarily, and, perhaps, permanently, from the direct rays of the sun shining upon their books and papers. Roller curtains should be attached to the windows, so that the light can enter the room from the top, and not from the bottom, of the windows.

About four hundred trees were planted last year in this county, in consequence of the appointment of Arbor Day. Quite a number of the schools had public exercises, and were honored with the presence of many of their patrons. But many of the trees are unprotected. The ground should be fenced, or the trees boxed, so that they be properly protected. The county institute was held at Bloomsburg during the week commencing Monday, December 28. The programme was one of the strongest ever had in this county, however, in consequence of the change in the law, the attendance upon the part of the teachers was not so good as the year previous, but the interest manifested was never better. The institute was also a success financially. The receipts this year were more than five hundred dollars above those of my first institute. Another evidence of marked improvement is the fact that there is not now a single district in which there is opposition to institutes. This salutary change of public sentiment has, I think, been largely brought about by the numerous local institutes which have been held in various parts of the county. Great interest was manifested in these meetings by the teachers, pupils, and citizens. Pine township continued her monthly institutes during the whole school term.

The school rooms should be white-washed every year, and the floor scrubbed as often as the necessities in the case demand. This should be done, not only because it will make the school room more attractive, but also on account of the health of the pupils. In a number of districts, the teachers and pupils take a part of a school day to scrub the rooms. It may be better to do without school a half day than weeks without a clean room; but could the directors not have it done at a time when it would not interfere with the regular work of the school?

Three years ago, the Fishing Creek board of directors passed a resolution to furnish two rooms each year with patent seats and desks until all were supplied. A little more than a year ago, that resolution was rescinded, and another passed, immediately to supply all the rooms with new furniture. Some of the other districts also supplied their rooms with patent seats and desks—the only kind with which schoolbuildings in this county now are furnished. Nearly all our houses are now well supplied with furniture.

It would, I think, be well for directors to permit primary teachers to close each half day's session at the expiration of two and one half hours, instead of three. Six hours a day is too long to keep in confinement primary pupils. If we would have strong, vigorous minds, we must have healthy and well developed physiques.

Since many of the school grounds are not in sward, the pupils necessarily carry a great deal of mud into the school rooms during stormy weather. The grounds should be fenced, put into sward, and each room furnished with sawdust to sprinkle upon the floor before sweeping.

At my examinations, I have given considerable attention to the theory and practice of teaching. Few of the teachers were prepared for a professional examination when I entered upon my present work. A series of questions on the subject was given at each examination: First, to ascertain the qualifications of those who had studied the subject; and, secondly, to suggest topics which demanded the immediate attention of those who had not done so. Notice was given that no certificate would be issued to any one who did not make as high a percentage in the professional subjects as was required in any of the non-professionals. It has been my unpleasant duty to reject quite a number of applicants, and, as might be expected, this has been the means of creating dissatisfaction in some of the districts, but I acted conscientiously in the matter.

I have rigidly adhered to the plan adopted the first year, of keeping all the examination papers on file at my office, so as to enable me at any time to show applicants the result of their examination, and the advantage derived from this course has abundantly compensated me for the extra time and labor required for doing so. Now all of the teachers, except a few to fill vacancies, have not only read, but studied, some works on teaching. Much more attention is given to educational literature than was formerly done. Then, but few of the teachers read educational papers; now, nearly all of them do so.

In my visitation of schools, I examine the teacher's programme, take the number of pupils in each study, and the names of all educational books and papers read by the teachers.

There were employed in all the public schools of this county during the past year, two hundred and four teachers, of whom seven were educated at colleges, ninety-four in the State normal school, sixty-two in academies or seminaries, fifteen in high schools, twenty-five in common schools, and one in a parochial school.

It is to be regretted that so many of the teachers, and also directors, are satisfied with an ordinary certificate when they have it in their power to command a better one. I would suggest to every teacher who does not hold a first-grade certificate to strive for one. If he can do so he should go to school. If this cannot be done, he should study under a private instructor, as many of our most successful teachers have done and are now doing. He could study all the time, and particularly while teaching. Much can be done by systematic study even without a teacher. We have two academies and a State normal school in this county, and yet teachers are in great demand, and will be, doubtless, until directors offer sufficient inducements to lead young ladies and gentlemen, not only to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching, but to remain with us instead of going to other districts where better compensation is offered. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Reduce salaries everywhere, but increase them in schools. Now, not one in twenty teach a school except as a stepping-stone to something better by and by, yet the teachers are of more value than all the lawyers, doctors, and ministers if they should be rolled up together. I hold the teacher's position second to none. The Christian teacher of a band of children combines the office of the teacher and parent, and has more to do in shaping the minds of the community than preacher and parent combined. The teacher who spends six hours a day with my child spends three times as many hours as I do, and twenty-fold more time than my pastor does. I have no words to express my sense of the importance of this office. Still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives and the most devoted Christianity. The teacher should be the strongest and most angelic man that breathes. No man living is intrusted with such precious materials; no man living can do so much to set human life to a noble tune." If this is true, and I am sure no one will question it, the teachers have it in their power to build up or tear down, at will, the foundations of a nation's liberty and true greatness. Let me, therefore, again respectfully urge the directors to put no one in charge of a primary school who is not a good teacher. If ordinary teachers must be employed, put them into intermediate and ungraded schools but never into primaries.

The salary of the principal of the Bloomsburg schools was increased fifteen dollars per month. The crowded condition of some of the schools of the town made it necessary to secure more room and to employ an additional teacher. In Briar Creek township the teacher's salary was increased five dollars per month. At Berwick the primary school was divided, an additional room rented, one more teacher employed, and all the rooms kalsomined. Increased accomodations had also to be secured for the Catawissa schools, and here, too, the spirit of improvement led the directors to have all the rooms kalsomined and re-painted. There is a very marked improvement in the number of studies pursued by the pupils of the county. Most of them are now pursuing the studies adapted to their age and acquirements. At all of the institutes special attention has been given to primary work, and the salutary effect of this can now easily be seen in all the grades.

All of the schools but one—and this was temporarily closed at the time of my visit—have been visited once; a number of them several times. During visitation, teachers were rarely asked to digress from their programme. If the regular programme is followed, and good work is not done, the teacher, or pupils, or both, can reasonably be held responsible.

A number of the teachers seem to have depended more on the number of terms taught, as a passport to desirable positions, than upon intellectual or professional improvement. I have not, therefore, indicated on the certificate the number of terms taught. Since the most important objects of the superintendent's visits are to guide the teachers and to make necessary suggestions to them and their pupils, I do not often teach, but carefully note the character of the work done. The suggestions to the teachers I always make privately, unless the necessities of the case demand pbulicity.

A number of the schools of the county charged an admission fee to evening entertainments, and used the proceeds toward the purchasing of libraries. In this way the Catawissa and Centralia schools have secured the largest and best school libraries in the county. The Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick kindly gave the use of its library (one of the largest in Pennsylvania) to the teachers and pupils of that borough.

The Catawissa board of directors supplied their schools with supplementary reading, with most excellent results. As the space for this report is limited, I will not point out the advantages derived from such reading, but simply suggest that directors give the subject their serious consideration, with the hope that the schools will all soon be supplied with such reading.

The Centralia board of directors organized (under the new law) night schools, with a membership of one hundred and twenty "breaker boys". I visited them two successive evenings and found them orderly, studious, and showing a marked disposition to make the best of their opportunities. Conyngham did not organize such schools, as there were no funds with which to meet the expenses. Ample provision ought to be made, wherever necessary, for such cases.

At the last biennial convention of directors, I suggested the importance of the organization of "a directors' association," but, as the hour for the convening of the court was near at hand, the suggestion was not acted upon. At the next county institute another opportunity will be given for them to effect such an organization. As many of the hindrances to successful school-work in this county have been discussed in previous reports, I will, at this time, only suggest improvements. 1. Sufficient inducements to lead teachers to expend the requisite time and money to make a thorough preparation for their work. 2. Pupils to be furnished with the necessary books. 3. Suitable out-houses built. 4. Unabridged dictionaries, books of reference, supplementary reading, and apparatus provided. 5. School-grounds properly cared for. 6. Visitation of the schools by the citizens and the school directors. 7. One continuous term instead of two short ones, as we now have in a number of the districts. 8. The immediate erection of a number of school-houses to take the places of those which are now unfit for use.

Nippenose Woolen Mill.

Yesterday morning Messrs. George W. Youngman, John Campbell, W. S. Leinbach, H. C. Halfpenny, W. L. Youngman and L. Mahaffey met at the City Hotel, to form a new firm name for the Nippenose woolen will on Antes creek. The firm name at present is Campbell, Dillon & Co. In October last Mr Dillon was killed, at his hotel in New York, through being shocked and thrown from a balcony by an electric wire. By certain conditions the firm would have dissolved on the first of last January, but in the winding up would have continued until the 1st of next April, which is the time fixed for the new firm, Messrs. Halfpenny, Campbell & Co., to take possession.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1887.

Write for what you want. You're likely to do as well as if you came yourself.

Imported Broadcloths for Ladies' Costumes.

We filled a window with them on Chestnut Street. A big window but no two pieces alike, and still scarcely half the colorings we have—35 shades of the best broadcloths we know of. All but three (2 heliotropes and a garnet) are Nellessen's, 54 inches wide, $3; the ideal broadcloth. No better for the name save that it's a guarantee. Antwerp black silks have stood for 300 years as the best. Rivals plenty but they couldn't get to the top. So hundreds of establishments make broadcloths, but there's only one Nellessen. Wouldn't be so if the manufacturer let up in the least; he doesn't. Material the best possible to begin with. Not a second anywhere. The trying is not to see how cheap but how *good* the broadcloth can be made. Every thought to that. Is there a new loveliness in tint you may see it first in a Nellessen, surely with the first. A grand broadcloth: the make and weight specially fit it for ladies' dresses.

A handsome cloth of our own importation in 28 shades, 56 in., $2.75. The best we've ever offered for the money.

A little lighter, same shades, 54 in., $2.50.

A good broadcloth, same shades, 52 in., $2.

If desired we steam-sponge any of these broadcloths without extra charge.

Give a piece of Pongee a sharp slap; if it's clay-loaded you'll know it by the dust. Cost us something to learn that. No clay in our Shantung Pongees. Full weight, lustrous, 25½ in. wide, 15-yard pieces, $8. Same. 19 in., $6 to $8.

Beware of cheap (quality) Louisines; they'll part at the seams. Dainty summer silks, but the loose-woven lower grades will disappoint you. Don't come here for such goods; the good ones are cheap enough. Pin stripes, checks, double and triple stripes, almost invisible Shepherd plaids, all new, 70 cents to $1.

Surahs in plaids and stripes, all colors and black and white, extra wide and heavy and warranted to wear. $1.

New Black Rhadamés. 90 cents. Try to get them for $1 anywhere else.

French Sateens are an all the time surprise. Not that they come and go so fast, but that they can be so many, so pretty, so different. More marked this year than ever. It isn't the finger-long bits that strike you—some such are homely enough—it's the draped effect, better still the dress effect. Sheeny, lively, wide awake; you don't expect to see the 37½ cent French sateens on a sleepy person.

Upholstery Goods are coming in like an army with banners. From the wonderful silk sheilas to the plainest scrim troop after troop goes on dress parade every day.

Let's look at the Cretonnes. You know them as Cretonnes, but they're not such goods as Creton gave his name to; his were of hemp and flax, these are of cotton. Two great classes; Morris' (English), warm in color but quiet—designs on toil; French, richer, brighter, more striking—designs on rep and momie cloth. Call them Cretonnes or what you will, they are always cheerful and satisfying, whether as hangings or furniture covers. Novelties were never so many or so pronounced among them as now—the French like a flower garden in full bloom; the English like autumn foliage, frost-touched. 50-in., $1.25 to $3; 31-in., 15 cents to $1.

French Dimity—chintz effect on light ground—for furniture slips and curtains—25 to 50 cents.

66-in. linen for furniture covers. Best quality, 60 cents; lower grade, 50 cents.

To-day BOOK NEWS for March is ready with portrait of Louise May Alcott, 5 cents; 50 cents a year.

BOOK NEWS strips the mask from every pretending book and gives its due to every worthy book. Enough to make it welcome to every book buyer; but it does more, it gives the Wanamaker price for books.

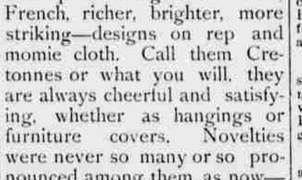
JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp,

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.



For the Gentlemen,

Made in Button, Congress and Lace. *Just Out* Skis. Unexcelled in *Durability, Comfort & Appearance.* A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co
41 Lincoln St, Boston, Mass.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,

Sole agents for Bloomsburg, Pa. [feb11-13t.

Working Classes Attention.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y.

Valentine's Day.

DEAR SIRS:—In perusing your valuable paper last week, the following item appeared in the Benton correspondence, to-wit: "St. Valentine's day came and many received some broad hints." Did it ever occur to the correspondent that the world over, the vindictive make St. Valentine's day the occasion for sending their real or supposed enemies secret and insulting missives, under anonymous cover, of a threatening and slanderous nature—the contents of which, if the authors or senders were known, would consign them to ignominy and shame, and render them legally responsible for criminal, malicious and libelous proceedings. An open, fair enemy is honorable; but a secret enemy who seeks to stab his antagonist in secret and in the dark, with forked tongue, pen or dagger, is a despicable, low miscreant of a creature.

ANON.

A correspondent asks: "Where can we send to get Peck's Patent Ear Drums, an invention for enabling people to hear who are deaf, slightly or otherwise? Write to F. Hiscox, 849 Broadway, N. Y., stating cause and particulars of your deafness and he will give you all the points desired: Read the following from the *Medical Record*. "A lecturer in one of our hospitals, while illustrating progress in medical science, introduced a deaf patient whose case baffled all medical skill and was considered hopeless. But an invention belonging to F. Hiscox, New York, having been recommended it was used with very satisfactory results, as it fully restored the hearing. It was tested in other cases and found to be more successful than any known device for the relief of deafness, as hearing lost for many years was fully restored by it. The invention is all the more satisfactory as it is out of sight and does not require to be held in position. And while it can be readily removed or inserted by the patients themselves it is withal curative in action and comfortable to wear. feb18-4td.

MARRIED.

HAYMAN—WHITMIRE—On Feb. 26, at the Evansville parsonage, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr James B. Hayman and Miss Minnie E. Whitmire, both of Orangeville, Pa.

BOWER—WHITMIRE—On Feb. 26th, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr Charles Bower of Fowlersville and Miss Ermina E. Whitmire of Orangeville.

For scrofula, improverished blood and general debility, Scott's Emulsion of pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, has no equal in the whole realm of Medicine. Read the following: "I gave one bottle of Scott's Emulsion to my own child for scrofula, and the effect was marvelous."—O. M. GRAY M. D., White Hall, Ind.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Marr wants walnuts, pop corn and chickens.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Call and see Clark & Son's line of spring dress goods and trimmings. See our $1 black Cashmere.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Go to C. C. Marr for wool and cotton carpet chain.

Don't fail to see the lace curtains at Clark & Son's. Prices away down. Scrims 9c yd. and up. Curtain poles, curtains, &c.

C. C. Marr wants light colored dried Apples, pitted cherries, raspberries, butter, eggs, lard, side, shoulder, ham, potatoes and nice geese feathers.

The best 10 cent syrup in Bloom is at C. C. Marr's.

New Spring goods at C. C. Marr's.

Those new satines 12½c yd. worth 20c. at Clark & Son's A decided bargain. 9-4 sheetings 15c. yd. and all muslins equally low. New light calicoes, tickings, shirtings &c. now open.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DON'T GET CAUGHT this Spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general Spring medicine.

Situations wanted. Wanted, everybody suffering from weak back, side ache, kidney troubles, sore lungs, rheumatism, severe pains or weakness, to try the Hop Plasters. A wonderful strengthener. Hops, gums and pitch combined.

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

SOUTHERN ANTIDOTE FOR MALARIA.—It is generally known that Simmons Liver Regulator is relied upon to secure immunity from all malarial disorders. This is proven by its popularity, and anyone who has lived in the South has seen its curative effects and the protection it gives against this weakening and dangerous malady. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine, without any of their injurious consequences.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For ale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.—The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of the facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. jan 28 1y87eow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 8 86 1y.

ITEMS.

Nesbit Brothers, of East Lewisburg, have failed for $80,000.

The election officers of the Twelfth ward, Scranton, have been arrested for receiving illegal votes, changing tally lists and endeavoring to hinder an investigation.

It is said that Judge Furst has determined upon a general granting of licenses at the April term of the Court in Huntingdon county, and the temperance people are in a "state of mind" in consequence.

Thomas O. Evans, the burgess of Nanticoke, is having a warm time just now. He is convicted of misdemeanor in office and is awaiting sentence as soon as the rule for a new trial shall have been argued.

The applicants for the postmastership at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, are Chas. A. Pott, assistant to the present postmaster who intends resigning, and Wm. Wilson. The chances are regarded as in Mr. Pott's favor.

It is reported that a soldier's widow in Clearfield county recently was granted a pension and back pay amounting to $2000, and when the money was handed to her she suddenly fell over dead. The general belief is that death was caused by joy.

Work Resumed.

ALLENTOWN, March 2.—The Allentown Rolling Mill Company's rail mill has resumed operations, after being idle almost continously for six years. The mill has been completely remodeled and new machinery put in for the manufacture of beams, angle and plate iron. Just now only a few hands are employed, but it is likely that between 300 and 400 hands will be employed before long.

MT. CARMEL, March 2.—The Mount Carmel shaft colliery will resume work to-morrow, after nearly nine months idleness, and nearly 1,000 hands will be given employment. In plan of the wooden breaker destroyed by fire, the largest iron breaker in the region has been erected.

For a time my life was despaired of. My trouble was with the kidneys, liver and bladder—also constipation. Finally I used Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and in my opinion it saved my life. I make this statement to save those who suffer as I did.—A. J. Gifford, Lowell, Mass. Druggists: $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for his book on Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders. Mention this paper. feb18-4td

Seven Ground Hogs Found Frozen to Death Near Renovo.

A man who came to Renovo from Tamarack Swamp this morning brought with him seven ground hogs which he had found frozen to death on the mountain road leading to Renovo. Here is a cheap warning for weather prophets of the human species, and it behooves them to study it carefully and well. As far back as any person now living can remember this old chestnut about the ground hog and his shadow has been successfully worked on a confiding people; but it has at last succumbed to the fate it so richly deserved. Never until the present year did the ground hog fail to see his shadow on the day appointed; the natural six weeks of cold weather came and went, his ground hogship received all of the credit and was next in importance to the editor of a weekly newspaper. But now every thing is changed. The ground hog did not see his shadow this year and the deluded creature, puffed up with its own importance and imagined knowledge, comes forth and is frozen to death. The ground hog theory is bursted and it is difficult, as Katishaw says in the Mikado, to find another that will hold fire so long.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, of its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every housekeeper, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $100 to $200 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $300 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guarantee, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $225 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and

The Witch's Fate.

A CRUEL PREJUDICE OF OLD TIMES MORE THAN EQUALLED NOW.

Not many decades ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witches, they would drown; if they were witches, they would swim ashore, and would be put to death! In any event, they were doomed!

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease Bright's disease, and when so declared, he regarded his responsibility at an end, for medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months he knew he would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage, he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mind, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion, has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

Upon referring to them in our files we find that $5,000 reward will be given to any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by all, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good that Warner's safe cure is that the physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we are told, privately prescribe it.

A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it, because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

To-day when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die ot the same disease) we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say that they die of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of disease for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney diseases and the thousand and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.

We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and under such circumstances the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

Township Elections.

BEAVER.—Justice of Peace, P. H. Fisher; Constable, Frank Rhodes; Supervisors, Peter Eckroth, Daniel Swank; Poor Overseer, Daniel Singley; School Directors, John Klingaman, A. W. Mann; Assessor, A. W. Mann; Judge of Election, J. P. Smith; Inspectors, Samuel Klingaman, Allen Mann; Auditor, Levi Michael; Tax Collector, A. W. Nungesser.

BENTON.—Justice of Peace, Charles Gibbons; Constable, Alfred Rantz; Supervisors, T. P. Dildine, N. A. Tubbs; Poor Overseer, Clemuel McHenry; School Directors, Thomas E. Edwards, George Gibbons; Assessor, J. R. Cole; Judge of Election, James Conner; Inspectors, Elijah Yocum, Wm. L. Cole; Auditor, J. S. Kline; Tax Collector, Thomas Bellas.

BERWICK.—Justice of Peace, W. J. Knorr; Chief Burgess, Geo. Westler; Assistant, Wm. Stackhouse; Town Council, James W. Evans, F. P. Hill; High Constable, A. D. Seeley; Constable, M. L. McHenry; Poor Overseer, S. W. Dickson; School Directors, H. F. Glenn. A. B. McCrea; Judge of Elections, J. U. Kurtz E, S. L. McBride W; Inspectors, Wm. Bredbener and Wm. T. Rough E, Jno. McAnall and A. M. Freas W; Assessor Jno. W. Evans; Auditor, B. D. Freas; Tax Collector, Jno. B. Lockard.

BRIARCREEK.—Constable, Samuel Knorr; Supervisors, M. H. Rittenhouse Lehman Martz; Poor Overseer, Enoch Rittenhouse; School Directors, H. V. Garrett 1 yr, M. H. Petty, J. L. Sponenberg; Assessor, Wm. Lamon; Judge of Elections, Geo. W. Miller; Inspectors, M. V. B. Adams, J. M. Bower; Auditor, S. E. Smith; Town Clerk, M. L. Houseknecht; Tax Collector, A. B. Croop.

CATAWISSA.—Justice of Peace, B. P. Fortner; Constable, C. S. Reitmeyer; Supervisors, M. V. B. Kline, Jacob Bowers; Poor Overseer, Jesse Mensch; School Directors, P. R. Baldy, E. B Guie; Assessor, Calvin Clark; Judge of Elections, D. E. Krum; Inspectors, F. R. McKelvy, J. H. Keifer; Auditor John R. Deimer; Tax Collector, Clinton Ellis.

CENTRALIA. — Constable, Andrew Gallagher; High Constable, Andrew Gallagher; Chief Burgess, Edwin James; Councilmen, John H. Lewis, Chris Rooney; Poor Commissioner, Thomas Darrah; School Directors, Geo. W. Davis, Martin Purcell, R. W. Benson 2 yr; Judge of Elections, Patrick Curran; Inspectors, C. B. Spurr, H. F. Reilly; Assessor, John Lomnet; Auditors, Jos. H. Dawes Jr. 1 yr, B. O. Curran 3 yrs, Tax Collector, James Barret.

CENTRE.—Justice of Peace, Jno. H. Aikman; Constable, I. J. Hess; Supervisors, Isaac Ervin, Frank Hagenbuch; Poor Overseer, Elisha Ringrose; School Directors, W. H. Hess, T. D. Strauss; Assessor, B. B. Freas; Judge of Elections, Mordecai Millard; Inspectors, Levi Fester, J. S Scott; Auditor, J. F. Rink; Tax Collector, W. S. Hess.

CONYNGHAM.—Justice of Peace, Jno. P. Hannon; Constable, Michael J. Gerraghty; Supervisors, Thamos Navin, Pat McDonald, Upper Shanty; School Directors, Peter Bredman, Patrick Flynn; Assessor, Michael F. Welsh; Judge of Elections, Michael Wash N. Thomas Casey S; Inspectors Emanuel Levan and John Heffron N, John Rogers and Jacob Benner S; Auditor, Andrew Donahue; Town Clerk, Michael Collier; Tax Collector, Benjamin F. Goodman.

FISHINGCREEK.—Constable John V. McHenry; Supervisors, E. R. Lauderbach, Scott McHenry; Poor Overseer-J. D. McHenry; School Directors, A. T. Chapin, T. H. Edgar; Assessor, L. M. Creveling; Judge of Elections, Josiah Hess; Inspectors, J. J. Karns, Harry Hess; Auditor. J. I. Campbell; Town Clerk, A. A. Pealer; Treasurer, J. F. McHenry; Tax Collector, John V. McHenry.

FRANKLIN.—Justice of Peace, D. A. Munson and Jos. T. Reeder; Constable, George Fenstermacher; Supervisors, Jesse John, Andrew Loreman; Poor Overseer, D. A Munson; School Directors, J. T. Ashworth, George Hartman; Assessor, William E. Hower; Judge of Elections, Philip Manhart; Inspectors, Samuel Roadarmel, Gotshall Auditor, Jerre Reeder: Tax Collector, Lewis Beecher.

GREENWOOD.—Constable, H. S. Fairman; Supervisors, B. F. Battin, W. E. Patterson; School Directors, J. S. Mather, W. B. Eves; Assessor, William Reece; Judge of Elections William Beishline; Inspectors, McKelvy Musgrave, W. P. Robbins; Auditor, C. H. Dildine; Tax Collector, Daniel S. Patterson.

HEMLOCK. — Constable, Wm. F. Faust; Supervisors, W. P. Eyerly, Stinson Brobst; Poor Overseer, William A. Miller; School Directors, Wm. P. Eyerly, James Gulliver; Assessor, Charles Girton; Judge of Elections, Wm. J. Hartman; Inspectors, A. J. Emmit, George Hartzell; Auditor, Hugh D. McBride; Tax Collector, Clark Pursell.

JACKSON.—Justice of Peace, Asa Yorks; Constable, Jno. F. Smith; Supervisors, George Remley, Wm. L. Parks; Poor Overseer, Moses Savage; School Directors, Geo. W. Farver, William Brink; Assessor, George W. McHenry; Judge of Elections, D. L. Everhart; Inspectors, Samuel P. Hess, Jefferson Fritz; Auditor, Augustus Everhart; Town Clerk, Z. A. Butt; Tax Collector, H. H. Hirleman.

LOCUST.—Justice of Peace, Peter Swank; Constable, Herman Fahringer; Supervisors, Solomon Strausser, Wm. L Kline; Poor Overseer, Simon R. Carl; School Directors, D. F. Knittle, William Walter; Assessor, C. S. Hower; Judge of Elections, Cornelius Fetterman; Inspectors, Francis Becker, Charles Fahringer; Auditor, A. M. Johnson; Tax Collector, L. H. Daniel.

MADISON.—Justice of Peace, Nehemiah Welliver; Constable, John B. Johnson; Supervisors, John Miller, J. W. Loring; Poor Directors, C. Kreamer; School Directors, B. F. Kester, Robert Fruit; Assessor, John Moninch; Judge of Elections, J. M. Smith; Inspectors, R. M. Butles, D. C. Welliver; Auditor, D. N. Williams; Tax Collector, D. M. Sheep.

MAIN.—Justice of Peace, U. J. Campbell; Constable, M. M. Geiger; Supervisors, John Harmony, J. J. Gearhart; Poor Overseer, Sol. Deaner; School Directors, J. W. John, J. B. Nuss; Assessor, J. W. Kelchner; Judge of Elections, Jerry Derr; Inspectors, Samuel Alstetter, J. C. Mensinger; Auditor D. S. Brown; Tax Collector, J. W. Shuman.

MIFFLIN.—Justice of Peace, Samuel Snyder, John H. Hetler; Constable, Isaac Andreas; Supervisors, J. T. Acen, William Hartzell; Poor Overseer, Charles Gearhart; School Directors, Eleazer Sweppenheiser, Obadiah Swank; Assessor, A. W. Hess; Judge of Elections, J. E. Snyder; Inspectors, H. E. Eveland, Wm. H. Hartzell; Auditor, D. C. Bond; Town Treasurer D. H. Montgomery; Tax Collector, Benj. Pennypacker.

MONTOUR.—Constable, John Faust; Supervisors, Daniel Fry, Michael Rauch; Poor Overseer, Isaac Mourey; School Directors, Daniel Baylor, Emanuel Lazarus; Assessor, John G. Quick; Judge of Elections, John G. Quick; Inspectors, Wm. Mench, David Faust; Auditor, G. Y. Mowrey; Tax Collector, Henry Lazarus.

MT PLEASANT.—Justice of Peace, J. J. Crawford; Constable, R. C. Howell; Supervisors, Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Ikeler; Poor Overseer, John Vance; School directors, Jacob Oman, John Harp; Assessor, J. H. Hartzell; Judge of Elections, Hiram Thomas; Inspectors, Hiram Everett, John Melick; Auditor, J. J. Wolf; Tax Collector, Elias Howell.

ORANGE.—Constable, Amos Neyhard; Supervisors, Charles Jones, John Neyhard; Poor Overseer, William Delong; School Directors, John Cadman, Isaiah White; Assessor, Cyrus McHenry; Judge of Elections, M. C. Vance; Inspectors, G. M. D. Herring, M. F. Conner; Auditor, J. M. Welsh; Town Clerk, M. S. Hayhurst; Tax Collector, M. L. Kline.

PINE.—Constable, D. R. Gordner; Supervisors, John Kissler, J. D. Gordner; Poor Overseers, P. W. Zones 2 yr., William Houghton 1 yr.; School Directors, D. W. Robbins, J. R. Fowler; Assessor, W. H. Havman; Judge of Elections, E. V. Welliver; Inspectors, M. J. Kissler, Robert Potter; Auditors, R. W. Lyons 3 yrs, A. E. Girton 1 yr.; Tax Collector, C. R. Parker.

ROARINGCREEK.—Justice of Peace John C. Meyers; Constable, A. E. Leitwiler; Supervisors, David Long, Joseph Levan; Poor Overseer, John Rarig; School Directors, Samuel Cherrington, Jacob Hoffman; Assessor, Isaac Cherrington; Judge of Elections, Lloyd Rarig; Inspectors, Jesse Mensch, A H. Yocum; Auditor, Samuel Brosious; Tax Collector, David Long.

SCOTT.—Justice of Peace, H. G. Creveling; Constable, Wesley Ruckle; Supervisors, E. D. Hagenbuch, John Waters; School Director, Isaac Reichard, Wm. J Hidlay; Assessor, T. W. Hartman; Judge of Elections, Huston Robison E., J. H. Keim W.; Inspectors, Charles Culp and J. L. Crawford W., M. R. Miller and George Tronseau E.; Auditor, N. Richart; Tax Collector, Samuel Kressler.

SUGARLOAF.—Constable, J. P Fritz; Supervisors, J. N. Pennington, C. M. Laubach; Assessor, J. M. Larish; Judge of Elections, A. M. Vansickle; Inspectors, F. P. Hartman, A. M. Harvey; Auditor, H. C. Hess; Town Clerk, E. S. Fritz; Tax Collector, Joshua Fritz.

Winter Exposure Causes Coughs,

Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Capcine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 physicians and druggists. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine." Ask FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.
nov.19-86-6ma d

A Car Heating Device.

An official test of the steam heating apparatus, as applied by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, was made last week upon that company's short-line train, which runs between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The device consists of the use of exhaust steam from the dome of the engine, carried through pipes underneath the engine and cars, with a flexible coupling between each car. This pipe connects in the centre of each car with radiating pipe on each side with a branch under each seat. The pipes are so inclined that water condensed from the steam escapes from the bottom of the car. The test seemed to be perfectly satisfactory, the thermometer registering eighty degrees within the car, while outside it stood at zero, with a pressure of six pounds to the square inch inside the car. The heat was distributed equitably, and seemed to be devoid of the dryness which is ordinarily experienced in day coaches when heated by stoves. The fireman of the engine declared after the test that he saw no perceptible difference in the amount of coal used. Another test will be made soon on a through train with a greater number of cars.

IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is startled to find himself its victim in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies to give relief.

Probably to no disease have physicians given more study, and none has more completely baffled their efforts to provide a specific; and until Athlophoros was discovered there was no medicine which would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous or sick headache. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Catskill, Green Co., N. Y.
August 19, 1886.

I can recommend the Athlophoros to anybody that is in want of it. It has cured my mother who has had neuralgia all her life and also rheumatism. She says she is all free from pain now, and will not be without a bottle for twice the price. I gave a bottle to my brother who had neuralgia in the bowels and it fixed him in a few days. FRANK EDWARDS.

Rouses Pt., Clifton Co., N. Y.
August 18th, 1886.

Two years ago this Summer I was sorely afflicted with rheumatism in my right knee and left shoulder, and was induced by a friend to try Athlophoros. I used five bottles, got well, and have been comparatively free from rheumatism since. I have great faith in it, and have recommended it to my friends. So far as I know all who have tried it speak its praise.

R. HEATON.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.
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Corner of Main & East Sts.,
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ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

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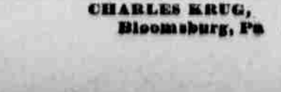

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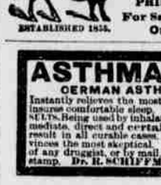

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York. 11febwt

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$65 A Month and Board Guaranteed. To Young Men or Ladies in each county, and highest commission paid (often $150 a month. NEW BOOK already on TIDAL WAVE OF SUCCESS WONDERS in North and South America, at the Ice-Bound Poles, over the land of the Midnight Sun, under the Equator, through the Dark Continent, among the Old Temples of India, in the Flowery Kingdoms of China and Japan, amid the ruins of Incas Aztecs and Zuni, within Canons, Cliff Buildings and Gardens of the Gods on the Isles of the Sea, and in all parts of the globe. 250 engravings. Low price. Quick sales. Send for circular.

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IT REGULATES THE
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Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTS:—For the past Winter I have been very badly afflicted with rheumatism. About six weeks ago was confined to my bed, and whenever I was able to get around was obliged to use crutches. All the time I had the best medical at tendance.

After one week's use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it.

C. R. FINNEGAN.

Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, City building, Front street.

nov. 26 86 1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 20	8 22	....Taylorville..	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Huntock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Mine Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	.....Danville...	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 09	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 30	5 30	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 3.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Oak Haven and intermediate stations.

12.32 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Kinzua, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.25 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.32 p. m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley alt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarial diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillo Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden.*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

M. & J. S. Perrine

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. jan 9-1m

Two Thousand Victims.

LON